eight of them are now prisoners. While I was in Lieut. McInsosh's camp, at the time be promised me Osawastamie should be preserved from being secked. I asked him about two prisoners, then in Major Sedgwick's (Magoen) camp, namely, Capt. Jobe Brown and his brother Jason. These mee I had learned were heavily troped, and treates with the utmost severity. They had been captured first by the Butder Ruffisps, and from them taken by the dragoons, who treated them wore. Lieut Melatosh accused them of being marrierers, and said he knew that they were concerned in the killing at Potawatam's Creek. I thought he was mistaken, and told him so; but be was pesicive, and said that was what they were kept for. There was no legal process against them then. Now they are indicted with the others for High Treason, and this is the only charge against them. That TREASON being flying to the bely of Lawrence, but all too late to save it. It is certain that these two Browns were not engaged in the killing at the Potawatame. Let that killing have been in what manner it may, they at least were in Lastence at the time. This can be sworn to by fif y witnesses, and I suppose their perseenters know it; and yet these brave men have been subjected to a cruel imprisonment, and are now in peril of their lives, for an act which there is not a generous mind in the country but will admire. Nor is this their only suffering. Before they got back from Lawrence Cap am Pate, The Missouri Republican's Ruffian corresp odest, fresh from the sack of Lawrence with he company of "Shannon Sharp Shooters," plundered and burned the houses of these two Browns. Captain John Brown had a fine library that perished with his other property. So goes Dragoon Government in Kansas. Capt. Pate, taken prisoner in honorable battle, by a smaller number of men than he commanded, was liberated by the dragoous. His company got their arms and borses, and were turned loose to go down and plunder

The aim of all this arresting is to take all the bold and fearless men they cannot drive off, and thus weaken, frigh en and drive off the others.

Orawaitanie with Whitfield's men. Captain

Brown and his brother Jason, taken while retura-

ing home slone, by a band of M ssouri Ruffians, and by them transferred to the troops, ignominiously

channed in the exposure of a soldier's camp, held

with ut legal process, and then turned over to the

Territorial Courts, where they were indicted for

The company of dragoons now posted at Lawrence is said to be the most worthless, in point of character, in the Territory. The evening they arrested Legget and Hoyt, the officers in command treated them all, at the only liquor shop in town. That night some of the dragoons offered insults to the citizens. Two of them, drunk, stopped at the house of Mr. Kimball, and showed a disposition to offer insults to some of the ladies, and would, doubtless, but for the presence of some gentlemen there. Other two, also drunk, entered the house of Mr. Co.eker at midnight, armed with their carbines, sabers and revolvers; they said they had come after prisoners-they were drunk. Mr. Crocker, who was in bed, reached his hand to his rifle, and told them to leave. They commenced swearing, but would not go. He got out of bed, and after haring a good deal of trouble with them, got them out. They cocked their carbines and polated them at Mr. Crocker three times. I heard they had gone to another house, but did not get the par-ioulars. The officer in command was complained to.

The Pro-Slavery n en have appointed muster and review drills, to be held on the 4th of July at Lecompton, Tecumseb, and Atchison. All the "Law and Order" men are notified to a semble there on the same day the State Legislature is to meet at Topeka. These are significant floger-marks.

## COSTA RICA.

MISCHIEF OF THE WAR.

SAN JOSE, C. R., Wednesday, June 4, 1856. Since my last of the 8th of May, our prospects here have not bettered in a commercial point of view, for trade is now the dullest of the dull. It was at this time of the year that the interior trade of the country was formerly the most active, the merchants desposit g of their imported goods to the country people, who now keep back thei- barvest earnings, some from necessity and the greater number from fear of the future. For the present the war is at an end. and the army has returned; the intransuable state of the communications between Nicaragua and the settlements of the Guanacaste being a sufficient check upon any hostile movement General Walker night undertake against this country. The total loss of the Costa Ricans in the campaign bas been some 700 men-an irreparable loss, that will be felt, should peace even continue uninterruptedly its blessings, for many years to come. France and England have tost many thousands of men, and a vast amount of treasure; Russia is re ported to have lost nearly half a million of men in the late war; but neither of those countries will have to suffer so severely from those losses as shall this small Republic from her loss of these 700 men. Before the war, laborers were scarce, and men. Before the war, laborers were scarce, and insufficient to harvest the coffee crop. What will it be now? I fully expect to see many a rich

estate lose its crop next season.

In politics I have only one fact to communicate: the endeavors of Gen. Herran, the New-Gransdian Minister accredited to the United States, who has been here for some time past on a mission from his Government relating to the boundary line between his country and this. You are perhaps, a vare that Costa Rica claims the whole territory to the north of an imaginary line running between Point Burica on the Pacific coast to the southern extremity of the lagoons of Chiriqui on the Atlautic; while New-Grannda asserts her right to a boundary line from Point Burica to the mouth of the Manguena River, north of Boca del Toro. It is within the occupied by New Granada, that this latter State has conceded a tract of land to some American gentlemen, who, under their charter, have estab-lished what is called in the New-York market

"the Chiriqui Improvement Company."

Gen Herran proposes a kind of compromise, to wit: a line drawn from the mouth and along the course of one of the rivers which empty their waters in Golfo Dulce, the river Vara for instance, and from thence to the northern extremity of the promontory inclosing the Chiriqui lagoons, called Boca del Toro. How far this would interfere with the American company I know not. I doubt, however, of the Costa Rican Government accepting the New-Granadan proposals,

## NICARAGUA.

The steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, from New-Orless arrived at Powia Arcens, San Jaan, on the 17th of June, with a body of 105 soldiers destined for Walker's army, composed as follows: Captain A. W. Marst. with 64 rank and file; Col. John Allon of Louisville with 25 Kertuckinos; Capt. Brn J nes, with 10 Trans-seceans, and about six or seven Cuban exiles, who are also under the command of Col. Allen Capt. Scott, having the Transit Company's steambouts in Charge, immediately took them aboard and proceeded up the river. On the rame day a schooner of about 300 tans arrived, loaded with provisions for the use of The steamship Gravada, Capt. Griffin, from New

the army. In the harbor lay the British mail steams, Dee, H. M. stoop-of war Burydice, and schooner Minute Sch-fler. The last named vessel had arrived about eight days previous to the Granada, with 170 men from New-Orleans, under the charge of Col. J. A. Jacque. Great distress and dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers of G. n. Walker's army, owing to the cholera and fever which prevail there to a terrible extent. There is also a correctly of provisions. The country is under marrial last, and every American and native has to obtain a pass signed by G. n. Walker before he can go beyond the bone daries of Nicaragua. If caught, the prisoner is subject to be shot. All letters and correspondence of the soldiers to their friends and families in the States are intercepted by Gen. Walker's officials, and the center's examined; if anything is found in them deregatory to the Government the letters are stopped. Gen. Walker is now at Loon.

It is understood that he wild commence hostilities against Costa Ruea as soon as fine weather sets in, which will be about the middle of July. This bring the tainy season, it is impossible for him to do anything.

Over a numbers of Walker's troops are deserting.

Great numbers of Walker's troops are from the country in every direction. There are a present about fifteen at Aspinwall, N. Q., in a very destinue condition, being without money or friends, and many without health, and unable to precure employment.

The pay private soldiers receive at present is about 60 cents each per week-this is for their washing; efficers \$3 and \$6 per week. All articles of clothing very scarce. Medicines are also needed in the sargeous' departments

A SCENE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE PULPIT.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin June 30.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a large congregation assembled last night, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epipuany, at the corner of Chestrut and Fitteenth streets, attracted thither by an advertisement in the papers of Saturday, that the Rector, the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, would discourse on the subject of 'Our Country's Troubles.' The announcement c eated mere sensation than usual, from the fact that the Episcopal denomination, as a boy, have always discountenanced the introduction of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstance that the Rector, sires his connection with his parish, has generally preserved silence on ques-From The Philadelphia Bulletin June 30. of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstance that the Rector, siret his connection with his parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the most remote allusion to public affairs. The minister baving selected an appropriate text, bit fly gave his reasons for introducting the subject into the pulpit, and then proceeded to denounce in an eloquent strain and traight-forward manner, the outrages in Kansas and at Washington, the aggressions of the Slave Power, the miserable truckling of the North to the South the horrors of Slave breeding, and concluded by urging his congregation to exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot box, instaying the progress of the monster evil, and invoking ail for the suffering emigrants in Kansas. The sermon was listered to with breathless attention, and without interruption, until the speaker spoke of Slave-breeding—rearing immortal souls (who were made for Heaven) for bondage—when Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a Church-Warden, rose from his pew, and, as one of the original Church-Warden, entered his solemn protest against the descreation of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without rocieing the interruption, and at the conclusion of his sermon, respectfully suggested to the gentleman who had interroced his objection, to point out the wrong which be had committed in using the Sababah as the time, and the Episcopal pulpit as the place, for the utterance of Anti Slavery sentiments. Mr. Tyng suggested, too, that it would have been as well to have waited until he had concluded his remarks before interposing any objection to them. If he (Mr. T.) was wrong, he was open to correction, but he would, as the minister of Jeans Christ, express his views of the great exciting topic of the day. Mr. Tyng was perfectly calm throughout the unusual scene, and he appeared to be entirely u moved during the decided sensation incident to the interruption of Dr. Morris. We chould state that at the commencement of the remarks of We should state that at the commencement of the re-marks of Mr. Tyng, several members of the congrega-tion is fit the church. After the sermon was fluished, the members of the congregation gathered in knots to ciscuss the unusual event, while many of them con-graturated the minister upon the decided stand he had taken. We uncerstand that the matter will be re-ferred to the Bishop of the Diocese.

A number of leading mercantile firms in Philadelphia presented Mr. Geo. B. Mathew, late British Consul at that port, with a complimentary letter previous to his departure for England, in which they say:

departure for England, in which they say:

"They deeply regret the termination of your official infercourse, and think it but right to state, that they have invariably found you courteous, gentleman ike, active and vigilant in the cischarte of your official outies. You have bleeded the gentleman with the Consel, and have never neglected an opportunity to strengthen the bonds of kindness, amity and good-will between the two countries."

Mr. Mathew returned a handsome reply in which he

assured them that they were not mistaken in the idea that he had devoted his best endeavors to the promotion of friendship and good-will between Great Britain and the United States

## THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS

Editorial correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1856. In the House this morning Mr. Barclay of Penn. noved a reconsideration or the Kansas bill, declaring that he should now support it. Mr. Higston of Ala. pitched into Mr. Bareiay savagely. Mr. Bennett of N. Y. cailed Mr. Houston to order. Mr. Barclay appealed to Mr Bennett to wichdraw his motion, waich Mr B did. Mr. Howard of Mica. presented the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. Onjec ion was made by the Pro-Slavery side, aid a wild uproar of motions, interpolations, questions of order, appeals from the Speaker, and motions to adjourn consumed some three hours. Of twenty appeals from the Speaker not one was pressed to the yess and nays. The report finally was got in, when half a dozen Buchanauites continued to fillibuster to prevent its being read. Mr. Fiorence of Penn persisted in talking out of order, derying the Speaker until Mr. Dunn of Ind insusted that the Speaker should put him in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker announced that he should call Mr. Florence to order by name. Mr. Florence then husbed, and Mr. Sherman commenced rending the Kansas report. He read for balf an hour, and was followed by the Daputy Clerk as long, when the Buchananites fi bustered again until they forced the House to adjourn. The reading will be resumed in the morning, but will probaby not be pressed much turther. The slaveholders have notice that they should insist on having the entire three thousand pages of testimony read at the Clerk's desk. The leading Pro-Slavery men, like Mesers. Howell Cobb, Stephens, Glancy Jones ard George Jones took little part in fighting the report, leaving the task to such as Mears. Florence, McMullen of Ala., Houston and Oliver. Several on that side condemned the whole proceeding, and steadily sustained the Speaker. Mr. Panks evinced eminent ability and knowledge of the rules, and increased his towering reputation as a presiding officer. The House was very full to-day, 215 members being present. Had it reached a voce on reconsidering the Kansas bill, it would have provalled by the casting vote of the Speaker. Several have paired to leave to-morrow, so the total vote

mittee's developments. Judge Collamer made the admirable minority reportagainst Douglas on the Kansas bill. Toongh written last evening at a few hours' notice, it is

will fall off, but our frierds are sauguine of recon-

sidering and passing the Free Kansas bill. Several

opponents pesterday are reported as skaken by

popular demonstrations and the Investigating Com-

most effective and convincing. Mr. Summer is worse, and is declared in danger of softening of the brain, by his medical friends. He is enjoined to avoid all excitement, and will hardly the

be permitted to resume his seat this session. He will pever fully recover.

Certain Pro-Slavery netables of Kansas are here. report says to arrest Gov. Reeder and take him to Lecompton on a crarge of high treason. Reder does not appear.

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SHNATE.... Washington, July 1, 1856.

Mr. CASS said a very grave transaction has occurred on the Pacific coast, according to accounts just received, into which an examination ought to be made. Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory has proclaimed martial law there, and has arrested a Judge of the District Court and sent him away some distance, thus closing the Court.

Mr. Cass oin not desire to prejudge the case, but it certainly seemed a great assumption of power. Ho submitted a resolution calling on the President for the facts in relation to the matter. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories on the Kansas question. The report was read and ordered printed.

The Kansas bill was then taken up.

the Committee on Territories on the Kansas question. The report was read and ordered printed.

The Kansas bill was then taken up.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.), was to some extent favorable to the measure reported yesterday by the Committee on Territories, but would orefer to have the Government take strict measures with the Territories, and treat them as a certain father did his bad boys, giving them a flogging every morning because he knew they would do something wrong before night to deserve if [Laughter]. He thought it ridiculous that a young Territory, only two years old, should set itself up against the lawful authorities of its progenitor. He wanted the laws strictly enforced, and enough military force sent to do it. He descanted on Col. Fremont's qualifications for the Presidency, alluded to the state of political parties generally, and disceeded the various platforms. He was not satisfied with either the Republican or Democratic platform, but the Philadelphia platform was able, sensible and patriotic; but still above all other platforms he preferred the Whig platform of 1852, and under a good old Whig banner he would live and die. He hoped all Oid Line Whigs would follow his example and not stray away after false g-ds.

Mr. BIGLER advocated the bill reported yesterday

would follow his example and not stray away after false g-ds.

Mr. BIGLER advocated the bill reported yesterday by the Committee on Territories as being the best remedy for the existing troubles in Kansas.

Mr. HALE liked the bill very well, and thought it was a much fairer proposition than could have been expected, considering the source from whence it emanated; but the difficulty was likely to be that this Administration in carrying it out would not do so in a fair and impartial manner. He pointed out other objections to the bill also.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out that part which gives the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States in compliance with the naturalization laws.

aree with the naturalization laws.

Mr. CRITTENDEN hoped the amendment would be adopted. He thought those foreigners who had declared their intention to become citizens had no ore right to vote than those who made so such dec-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BARCLAY moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House rejected the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He expressed his belief that the people of any Territory have a legal and constitutional right to meet and form a State Constitution without the authority of any body in the world, and that the formation of a Territorial Government was an assemption unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States. He had been informed that warrants were in the hands of the Marshal for this District for the arrest of a distinguished gentleman of Penn-ylvania, for treason. He regarded this as the most bareal and absard proceeding as the world had ever heard nia, for treason. He regarded this as the most farcial and absard proceeding as the world had ever heard of, and dissented from the course pursued by the efficials of Kansas relative to all similar indictments. Although he had preferred the bill of Mr. Stephens, he would vote for the bill rejected yesterday, in order to give the people of Kansas that protection to which they were estitled in the enjoyment of their rights.

Mr. HOUSTON said it was very much to be regretted that after questions creating great excitement had been disposed of, there was always to be found some gentleman hanging on the skirts of a party, that could be reached by influences not known to other members.

Mr. BARCLAY—Will the gentleman be kind enough

Mr. BARCLAY—Will the gentleman be kind enough to repeat that remark?

Mr. HOUSTON replied that his health would not permit it. He did not intend to impease the integrity of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, but only intended to express his regret that the gentleman's mind was not made up previous to the final vote, by which the consequent excitement would have been quieted. He did not know how Mr. Barclay could now vote for the bill which recognizes the Top-ka Constitution, which was not only framed in the absence of law, but was in conflict with it. He appealed to Mr. Barclay to close up this excitement and hush it altogether, in stend of, by insisting on a motion to reconsider, to extend the h flacences for evil.

Mr. BARCLAY replied that he voted for the appointment of the Kansas Investigation Committee because he wanted to know whether the reports of the outrages in that Territory-were true or not. He would

because he wanted to know whether the reper's of the outrages in that Territory were true or not. He would inform the gentleman of Alabama that he was not to be intimidated by the lash, and no influence outside his conscientions duty could be brought to bear on him. He made the motion honestly.

Mr. ORR inquired of Mr. Barclay what he expected to accomplish by moving for a reconsideration of the costs he with the hell was rejected.

Mr. Oak industried in the sale system as a expected to accomplish by moving for a reconsideration of the vote by whi is the bill was rejected.

Mr. BARCLAY replied, with a view of voting for its passage, and recording his sentiments as a representative of Pennsylvania against these outrages.

Mr. ORR—If this was the gentleman's object, why did he not vote yesterday for the bill?

Mr. BARCLAY repeated, he proferred Mr. Stephens' bill, but that, for political purposes, was eccumbered with a proposition to restore the Missouri restriction, and thus was objectionable to him. He held himself responsible to no man in the House for his political action. He did as he thought he had a right te do.

Mr. HOUSTON said he did not impeach Mr. Barclay's integrity, but expressed his astonishment that the gentleman should have, after voting against the bill, changed his mind in the short period of a Summer's hight. Mr. BARCLAY remarked he never said he disap-

proved of the principles of that bill.

Mr. HOUSTON—The gentleman had in the stronger language condemned the bill yesterday by voting Mr. BENNETT of New-York raised the question of

order, that Mr. Houston could not lecture or reflect on another member for moving for the reconsideration of

the vote.

Mr. BARCLAY—I appeal to the gentleman of New-York to permit the gentleman of Alabama to go on to his heart's content.

Mr. BENNETT acquiesced.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed, saying he only wished to express his regret that his friend from Pennsylvania had not made up his mind sooner.

Mr. DUNN understood Mr. Barclay to say that his

(Dunn's) preposition to restore the Missouri Compro-nise was designed for political purposes. Nothing of the kind entered into his mind. He did not agree with Mr. Barelay that the people of Kausas have a

mr. BAKCLAY-I had no intention to cast the slightest imputation upon the gentleman.

Mr. DUNN-I supposed not.

Mr. HOUSFON noved that Mr. Barclay's motion

to recensider be laid on the table.

Before further action was taken, Mr. HOWARD rose to a question of privilege, wishing to make a re-port from the Kansas Investigating Committee. Debate ensued, involving the point that if the re-port should be received as complete, it would preclude Mr. Oliver of Mussouri from submitting the minority

The SPEAKER said a report in part could be made

with the corsent of the House.

Mr. HOWARD, in reply to an inquiry, said that the report contained everything which the Committee wished to present, but expressed the hope that Mr. Oriver would be allowed reasonable time to make his

Mr. OLIVER said that he was not with his leagues when they prepared their report, nor had he a right to anticipate its character. It was impossible for him to prepare the minority without knowing the conents of the majority report.

Mr. SHERMAN explained, he and Mr. Howard ar-

rived here on Saturday morning, and Mr. Oliver on that evening was teld that the report had been prepared at d was at his service.

Mr. OLIVER replied that he was then fatigued with travel, and the next day was the Sabbath, when it could not be expected that he should enter into a

aborious investigation.

Other explanations followed, during which Mr.
FLORENCE remarked be understood from what had been said that the report had not been formally automated to the Committe, therefore it could not be received as the report of that Committee.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the House being divided as to whether the report should be read or not, various points of order

ere raised.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) hoped his party friends would

Mr. HICKMAN finally succeefully moved that the Members the better to hear drew up their seats in

REPORT ON THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS. A journal of proceedings, isoluding sundry com numerations made to and b, the Committee, was kope a copy of which is herewith submitted. The t at mory also is herewith submitted; a copy of it he been made and arranged, not according to the order n which it was taken, but so as to present, as cloudy es possible, a consecutive history of events in the Territory, from its organization to the 19th day of March, A. D., 1856.

Your Committee deem it their duty to state, as briefly as possible, the principal facts proven before them When the act to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed on —— day of May, 1854, the greater portion of its eastern border was included in Indian reservations not open for settlement, and there were but few white settlers in any portion of the Ter rivory. Its Indian population was rapidly decreasing, while many emigrants from different parts of our country were anxiously waiting the extinction of the Indian title, and the establishment of a Territorial Government, to seek new homes in its fertile prairies. It cannot be doubted that if its condition as a free Territory had been left undisturbed by Congress its settlement would have been rapid peaceful and prosperons. Its chimate, soil, and its easy access to the clder settlements would have made it the favored course for the tide of emigration constantly flowing to the West, and, by this time, it would have been admitted into the Union as a Free State, without the least sectional excitement. If so organized, none but the kindest feeling could have existed between it and the adjoin ag State. Their mutual interests and intercourse, instead of, as now, endangering the harmony of the Union, would have strengthened the ties of national brotherhood. The testimony clearly shows, that before the proposition to repeal the Missour-Compron ise was introduced into Congress, the people of Western Missouri appeared indifferent to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, and neither asked nor demred its repeal.

the action of Congress, the aspect of affairs enviroly changed. The whole country was agitated by the reopening of a controversy which conservative men in different sections hoped had been settled in every State and Territory by some low beyond the danger of re-peal. The excitement which has always accompanied the discussion of the Slavery question was greatly increased by the hope on the one hand of extending Slavery into a region from which it had been excluded by law; and on the other by a sense of wrong done by what was regarded as a dishonor of a national compact This excitement was naturally transferred into the border counties of Missouri and the Territory as set tlers (avoring free or slave institutions moved into it. A new difficulty soon occurred. Different constructions were put upon the organic law. It was contended by the one party that the right to hold slaves in the Territory existed and that neither the people nor the Cerritorial Legislature could prohibit S avery-that that power was alone possessed by the people when they were authorized to form a State Government. It was contended that the removal of the restriction virtually established Slavery in the Territory. This claim was urged by many prominent men in Western Missouri, who netively engaged in the affairs of the Territory Every movement of whatever character which tended to establish free institutions was regerded as an interterence with their rights

When, however, the prohibition was removed by

Within a few days after the organic law passed, and as scan as its passage could be known on the border, leading citizens of Missouri crossed into the Territory, held Squatter maetings and then returned to their homes. Among their resolutions are the following:

"That we will after protection to no Abbittionist as a settler of this Territory."

"The we recognize the irratitation of Slavery as already axising is this Territory, as divise slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

Similar resolutions were passed in various parts of the Territory, and by meetings in several counties of Missouri. Thus the first effect of the repeal of the restretuen against Slavery was to substitute the resolves of squatter meetings, composed almost exclusively of citizens of a single State, for the deliberate action of Congress, acquiescee in for thirty five years.

This unlaw ul interference has been continued in every important event in the history of the Territory; every election has been controlled not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and as a conse quebce every efficer in the Territory, from constables to legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their positions to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers, and your Committee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised

tee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the Territory.

In October, A. D. 1854, (h.w. A. H. Reeder and the other officers appointed by the President arrived in the Territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were moving ir, in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. About the same time, and before any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri (1). It was known by different names such as "Social Band," "Friends Society," "Blue Lodge," "The Soos of the South." Its members were bound together by secret caths, and they had passwords, signs, and grips by which they were known to each other. Penaliss were imposed for violating the rules and secrets of the Order. Written nimites were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, lating the rules and secrets of the Order. Written ninutes were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, and the different Lodges were connected togetoer by an effective or anization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other Slave States and into the Territory. Its avowed puppose was not only to extend Slavery into Kansas, but also into other territory of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the Ferritory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and it necessary to protect the in voting. It also propo ed to induce Pro-Slavery men to migrate into the Territory, to aid and sustain men to emigrate into the Territory, to ad and sustain them while there, and to elect none to office but those friendly to their views. This dangerous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend Slavery into the Territory at all hazards, and was allogather the most effective instrument in organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forsys. In its Lodges in Missouri the affairs of Kansas were discussed the was divided into bands, and leavers relected, means were collected, and eighs and badges were agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the Territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organiza-tion or combination weatover, even of a party charac-ter, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neigoboring State, and would have been sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, if they had been united to a man.

sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, if they had been united to a man.

Your Committee had great difficulty in eliciting the proof of the details in regard to this secret so nety. One witness, member of the Legislative Council, refused to answer questions in reference to it (2). Another declined to answer fully because to do so would result to his injury (3). Others could or would only answer as to the general purposes of the Society, but sufficient is disclosed in the testimony to show the influence it had in control ing the elections in the Territory.

The first election was for a Delegate to Congress. It was appointed for the 29th of November, 1854. The Governor divided the Territory into 17 Election Detrices; appointed Judges, and prescribed proper rues for the election. In the 1st, 111d, VIIIth, 18th, X h, XIIth, XIIIth, and XVIIth Districts there appears to have been but if the if any fraudulent voting.

The election in the 11d District was held at the Village of Douglas, nearly 50 miles from the Missouri line. On the day is force the election, large companies of more cane into the district in wagons and on horselack, and declared that they were from the State of Missouri, and were going to Douglas to vote. On the morning of the election they gathered around the house where the election was to be held. Two of the Judges appointed by the Governor did not appear and other later. where the election was to be held. Two of the Judges appointed by the Governor did not appear, and other Judges were elected by the crossed. All then voted. It ender to make a pretense of right to vote, some persons of the company kept a pretended register of squatterlamme, on which any one could enter his name and then assert to had a claim in the Territory. A citizen of the district who was binnelf a cannidate for Delegate to Congress, was told by one of the arangers, that he would be abused and probably killed if he challenges a vote (4). He was seried by the collar, challenged a vote (4). He was seized by the collar, called a d-d Abolittonist, and was compelled to sock protection in the room with the Judges. About the (1) Jordan Danishen, J. C. Prince, John Scott, J. H. String fellow (2) W. P. Richardson, (3) O. C. Prince, (6 John A. Wakeford,

time the polls were closed, these strangers mounted their horses and got into their wagons and cried ou? "All aboard for Westport and Kansas City." A number were recognized as residents of Missouri, and among them was Samuel H. Woosson, a leading law ver of Independence. Of those whose names are on the poll-bolks, 35 were resident actions and 226 were resident.

The election in the IVth District was held at Dr. Clapnan's, over 40 miles from the Missouri 8 ate line to was at hiny actived region, containing but 47 vector February, 1855, when the cells was taken. O the day before the election, from 100 to 150 extrems of the day before the election, from 100 to 150 extrems of in February, 1855, when the ce ame was taken. Of the day before the election, from 109 to 150 crizens of Cass and Jackson Counties. Mo., came into this distinct exclaring their purpose to vote, and that they were bound to make Kanea. a Slave-State, if they did it at the point of the sword (5). Persons of the party on the way drove each a stake in the ground and called it a claim—and in one case several names were put one or stake. The party of strangers camped all night hear where the election was to be held, and in the morning were at the election polls and voted. One of their party got drunk, and to get rid of Dr. Chapman, a jurye of the election they set for him to come and see a sick man, and in his absence filled his place with another longe, who was not sworn. They did not denvior come all that they were recidents of Missouri, and many of them were recognized as such by others. They declared that they were bound to make Hanass a Sleve State. They insisted upon their right to vote in the Territory if they were in non-hour. After the clustion they again returned to their homes in Missouri, camp.ny over right on the way.

We find upon the pol-books 161 names; of these not over 30 resided in the Territory, 131 were non-residents [6].

But few settlers altended the election in the Vth.

cents (6).

But few settlers altended the election in the Vth District, the District being large and the settlement scattered. 82 votes were cast; of these between 20 and 30 were settlers, (7) and the residue were citizens of Missouri. They passed into the Territory (8) by way of the Sauts Ec road and by the residence of Dr. Westfall, who then lived on the western line of Missouri (9). Some little excitement arcse at the polis as to the legality of their voting, but they did vote for Gen. Whitfield, and said they intended to make Kansas a Slave State—and that they had claims in the Territory. Judge Teazle, judge of the Court in Jackson Courty, Missouri, was present, but did not vote (9). He said he did not intend to vote, but came to see that others voted. After the election, the Missourians returned the way they came.

sen Courty, Missouri, was p essent, but did not vote [9]. Me said he did not intend to vote, but came to see that others voted. After the election, the Missourian returnd the way they came.

The election in the Vih District was held at Fort Rott, in the south-east part of the Territory and near the Missouri line. A party of about one hundred men from Cass and the counties in Missouri south of it went into the Territory, travelling about 45 miles, most of them with theu wagons and tents, and camping out. They appeared at the place of election. Some attempts were made to swear them but two of the Judges were prevailed upon not to do so, and none were worn, and as many as chose votec. There were but few resident voters at the polls. The settlement was sparse—about 25 actual settlers voted out of 105 votes cast, leaving 80 illegal votes (10). After the voting was over the Missourians went to their wagons and commenced leaving for home.

The most chameless fraue practiced upon the rights of the settlers at this election was in the Vilth District. It is a remote settlement about 75 miles from the Missourialise, and contained in February, A. D., 1855, three months afterward, when the Census was taken, but 50 voters; and yet the poll-books show that 604 votes were cast. The election was held at the house of Firey McGee at a place called "110." But few of the actual settlers were present at the polls (11). A winess who formerly resided in Jackson County, Mo, and was well acquainted with the citizens of that county (12) says that he saw a great many mayons and tents at the place of election, and many individuals he has w from Jackson County. He was in their tents and conversed with some of them, and they told him they had come with the intendion of voting. He went to the polls intending to vote for Fleinekun, and his licket being of a different color from the test, his vote was challenged by Frey McGee, who had been spipointed one of the Judges but uit on the vote of a young nain by the name of Nolan, whem he knew to res

stated here after in regard to the election on the 30th of March your Committee were unable to procure the attendance of wirnesses from this District. From the records it elearly appears that the vetes cast could not have been by lawful resident voters. The best test in the absence of direct proof by which to ascertain the number of legal votes cast, is by a comparison of the cersus roll with the poll book—by which it appears that but 7 resident settlers voted, and 238 votes were illegally and transculently given. gally and franculently given.

The election in the XIVth District was beld at

The election in the XIVI District was cled as the house of Berjamin Harding, a few miles from the tewn of St. Joseph, Missouri. Before the polis were opened, a large number of citizens of Bachanan County, hissouri, and among them many of the leading citizens of St. Joseph, were at the place of voting, and made a majority of the company present. At the time as pointed by the Governat for opening the polis, two of the Judges were not there, and it became the duty of the legal voters present to a lect other Judges. The Judge who was present (13) suggested the name of Mr. Water on as one of the Judges—but the crowd voted down the proposition. Some discussion then arose as to the right of hour-residents to vote for Judges, during which Mr. Bryant wes nominated and elected by the crowd. Some one nominated Col. John Scott as the other Judge, who was then and is now a resident of St. Jeseph. At that time he was the City Attorney of that pace, and so contitued until this Spring, but he claimed that the hight before he had come to the house of Mr. Bryat, and had engaged boarding for a claimed that the hight before he had come to the house of Mr. Bryatt, and had engaged bearding for a month, and considered himself a resident of Kansas on that ground. The Judges appointed by the Governor retused to put the nomination of Col. Scott to vote, because he was not a resident. After some discussion, Judge Leonard, a citizen of Misouri, stepped forward and Mr. South was declared. Jucge Leonard, a citizen of Misouri, stepped forward and put the vote himself; and Mr. Scott was declared by him as elected by the crowd, and served as a Judge of Election that day. After the election was over he returned to St. Joseph, and never since has result in the Territory. It is manifest that this election of a non-resident lawyer as a Judge was imposed upon the settlers by the citizens of the foate. When the board of Judges was thus completed the voting proceeded, but the effect of the role adopted by the Judges allowed many, if not a majerity of the non-residents, to vote. The claimed that their presence on the ground, as a citally when they had a claim in the Territory, gave them a right to vote—ender that construction of the law they readily, when required, swore they were "residents" and then voted. By this evasion, as near as your Committee can a certain from the testimony, as many as 50 illegal votes were cast in this District out of 153, the whole rumber polled.

The election in the XVth District was held at Peus man's, on Stranger Creek, a few miles from Waster Misseuric. On the day of the election layers.

Penetran's, on Stranger Creek, a few miles from Wester, Missouri. On the day of the election a large runder of chizens of Platte County, but chiefly from Weston and Platte City, came in small parties, in wagors and on horse back, to the polls. Among them were reveral leading citizens of that town, and the water everal leading citizens of that town, and the nones of many of them are given by the witnesse (14). They generally instead upon their right to vote, on the ground that every non baving a cisim in the Territory could vote, no matter where he lived (15). All voted who chose. No man was challenged or sword. Some of the residents did not vote. The purpose of the strangers in voting was declared to be to make Kassas a Sl-ve Sinte(16). We find by the poll books tout 206 votes were cast—of them we find but 37 are on the census rolls as legal voters in February following. Year Committee is satisfied from the testimony that not over 100 of these who voted had any right so to do, leaving at least 206 filegal votes cast.

The election in the XVIth District was held at Leaver worth. It was then a small village of three or four

erworth. It was then a small village of three or four boures, located on the Delaware Reservation (17). There were but comparatively few settlers then in the entriet, but the number rapidly increased afterward. On the day before and on the day of the election, a great many citizens of Platte, Clay and Ray countries. great many citizens of Platte, Chry and Ray countries crossed the river—most of them camping in tents and wagens about the town, "like a camp meeting" [18]. They were in companies or messes of ten to fifteen in each, and numbered in all several bundred. They brought their own provisions and cooked it themselves, and were generally armed. Many of them were known by the witnesses, and toeir names given, and their names are found upon the publicoks. Among them con several persons of influence where they resided in Mescare who held, or had held, high official positions. (2) Fe or massinger (6) Thomas Hopkins, Rubin Huckett Perry Fuller, John F. Lucas (1) James W. Welson (8) D.-B. C. Westfall, (9) J. W. Wilson, (10) S. C. Primes (11) Mas-thias-A. Reed. (12) Wun. F. Johnstone (13) Honjannia Hard-ins (14) J. B. Crate, Francis M. Petter, Jon. W. How, Philess Schiner, B. B. Gala, (10) J. B. Grace, (6) H. B. Sane, (11) George H. Keller and John A. Lundsy. (18) Geo. H. Keller,

in that State. They claimed to be revidents of the Territory, from the fact that they were then present, and inserted upon the right to vote, and did vote, Their avowed purpose is doing to was to make Kames a Shaw State. There arrangers crowded around the polls, and it was with great difficulty that the settless could get to the polls (19). One resident attempted to get to the polls in the afternoon, but was crowded and furtabled for Gen. Whitfield, and some of those who did not know him said, 'that's a good Pro-Slavery near," and lifted him up ever their heads to that be crawled on their bands and put to his vote. A person who saw from the color of his ticket that it was not for Gen. Whitfield, eried out, "He is a damned Abolitionist—let him dows;" and they dropped him, (20.) Others were passed to the pols is the same way, and others crowded up in the best way they could. After this mockery of an election was ever, the nearmounts returned to their bennes in Mis our. Of the 312 votes east, not over 150 were by legal vote a.

The following abarract exhibits he whole number of votes at this election for each cancidate: the number of legal and illegal votes cast in each district; and the number of legal and illegal votes cast in each district; and the number of legal and illegal votes cast in each district; and the number of legal voters in each district; and the number of legal votes cast, and Election of Nov. 29, 1834.

which it here given:

Abstract of Census Returns. E | CHIERTHENDED W Babook
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On the same day the census was completed, the Governor is used his Pruclamation for an election to be hald on the 30th of March, A. D. 1855, for Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. It prescribed the boundaries of Districts; the places for polis; the names of Judges; the appointment of members; and recited the qualification of voters. If it had been observed, a just and fair election would have reflected the will of the people of the Territory. Before the election, false and inflammatery rumors were busily circulated among the people of Western Missouri. The number and character of the emigration then passing into the Territory were grossly exaggerated and massepress sted. Through the active exertions of masy of its leading citizens, aided by the screet sociaties bemanepres nted. Through the active exertions of many of its leading citizens, aided by the accret societies before referred to, the passions and prejudices of the people of that State were great y excited. Several residents there have testified to the character of the reports circulated among and credited by the people. There efforts were successful. By an organized movement which extended from Andrew County in the Lorth to Jasper County in the South, and as far eastward as Boone and Cole Counties, companies of mon were arraiged in rights parties and rest into every Council Institute in the Territory, and into every Representative District but one. The sumbers were so distributed as to control the election in each District. They went to vote and with the avowed design to make Kansas a Slave State. They were generally armed and equipped, carried with them their own provisions and teste, and so marched into the Territory. The details of this invasion, from the mass of the testing the state of the survey of the testing the survey of the survey of the testing of this invasion, from the mass of the testing the survey of the survey the survey The details of this invasion, from the mass of the tes-timony taken by your Committee, are so voluminous that we can here state but the leading facts elicited.

that we can here state but the leading facts elicited.

1st District—March 30, 1855.—Lawrence.

The company of persons who marched into thus District, collected in Ray, Howard, Cairoll, Boose.

Faystle, Randolph, Saline and Care Commissions, wagons, State of Miscouri. Their expenses were paid—those who could not come to contributing provisions, wagons, St. (21). Provisions were deposited for those who were expected to come to Lawrence in the house of William Lykins, and were distributed acrong the Missourials after they arrived there (22). The evening before and the morning of the day of election, about 1,000 men from the above counties arrived at Lawrence, and camped in a ravine a short distance from town, near the place of voting. They came in wegons—of which there were over one hundred—and on horse-back, under the command of Col. Samuel Young of Boone County, Missouri, and Claibotne F. Jackson of Missouri. They were armed with guns, riftes, pistots and bowie-kvives, and had tents music and flags with them (23). They brought with them two pieces of artillery (24), loaded with musket balls (25). On their way to Lawrence, some of them met Mr. N. B. Blanton, who I ad been appointed one of the Judges of Election by Gov. Receer, and after learning from him that he considered it his duty to demand an oash from them as to their place of resicence, first attempted to bribe, and then threatered him with hanging, in order to induce him to dispense with that oath. In consequence of these threats, he do not appear at the polls the next morning to act as Judge (26).

The evening before the election, while in camp, the Missourians were called together at the tent of Capt. Caiborne F. Jackson, and specches were made to them by Col. Young and othere, calling for volunteers to go to other districts where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, and there were more at Lawrence than were needed there (27). Many we be treaded to go and the moronne of the election.

them by Col. Young and others, caning for volunteers to go to other districts where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, and there were more at Lawrence than were needed there (2?). Many websiteered to go, and the morning of the election, several companier, from 150 to 200 men cach, went off to Tecunsech, Hickory Post, Rice mington, and other paces (2%). On the morning of the election, the Missourians same over to the place of voting from their camp, in bodies of one hundred at a time (2%). Mr. Blanton not appearing, another Judge was appointed in his place—Col. Young elsiming that, as the people of the Territory had two Judges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one, to look after their interests (30); and Robert A. Cummins was elected in Blanton's stead, because he considered that every man had a right to vote if he had been in the Territory but an hour (31). The Missourians brought their tickets with them, (32) but not having enough, they had three handred (19) John A. Lua-

(19) John A. Lurday. L. L. Espireau. (20) John A. Lun-(32) John A. Lunday, L. L. Essinest, (22) Wm. Tates C. (23) P. P. Vanghen, Jourdan Davidson. (23) Wm. Tates C. W. Bebreck, Dr. John Pay. (23) E. D. Ladd, Norman Atlan, Wm. Yates, Wm. B. Bernsley, G. W. Dietzler, C. W. Bebreck, Lvn an Allen, S. N. Wo d. E. Glapman, Robert Elliott, N. B. Kasnton, Jourdan Davidson, Wm. Lyon, J. B. Abbott, ira W. Ackiev, Dr. John Day, A. B. Wade, John M. Bahts, ira W. Ackiev, Dr. John Day, A. B. Wade, John M. Bahts, ira W. Ackiev, Dr. John Day, A. B. Wade, John M. Bahtsell, C. G. M. Chapman, Jourdan Davidson. (25) E. Chapman, (26) N. B. Shatton. (72) Norman Aben, J. Davidson, (28) Norman Allen, R. W. B. Hornstey, G. W. Bebreck, S. N. Wood, J. Davidson, A. B. Wada. (29) E. D. Ladd. (20) S. N. Wood, G. S. Pratt, J. B. Abbott. (37) C. W. Bebreck, Robert Elliott.